# STREET LINES PROSPEROUS.

NOT CRIPPLED BY RAPID TRANSIT. RIGH QUOTATIONS FOR THE STOCKS AND LARGE DIVIDENDS PAID-HOW EXPENSES HAVE BEEN REDUCED-TALKS WITH THE OFFICERS OF THE

COMPANIES. The injury done to the business of the horse-car lines in this city by the competition of the clevated roads has not been so serious as was predicted at the time ravid transit was introduced. The general opinion that the surface companies are great sufferers from the rivalry of the swifter trains is only in part borne out by the facts. The stocks of the surface companies in most cases are quoted at as high figures as ever before and they continue to pay large dividends. It is true the number of their passengers has fallen off somewhat, but not of those who take short rides, the only ones whose patronage is profitable. By economy and by the lewer prices of supplies and materials the horse-car lines have been able to flourish in spite of rapid transit. These facts appear from the figures as to stock quotations and dividend payments and from the talks of officers of the companies with TRIBUNE

ROOM FOR BOTH HORSES AND STEAM. BOW THE SURFACE ROADS STILL SUCCEED IN

MAKING MONEY. When the elevated railroads began running about three years ago, and it was found that they were drawing great numbers of passengers from the surface has on the principal avenues, the opinion generally prevaised that they would cripple the business of these companies. It was thought by many persons that the here railroads would have to reduce the fare to 3 conts go as to attract people who only wished to ride a short I that the most rigid economy would have to be enforced in order to make the lines pay, and that in many instances one-lease cars would be substituted for

dividends of the visions surface roads shows that in most cases there are about as high this year as they were before the cirvated conds were to operation. The heat year the elevated roads started, the street lines fell the less of parameters very keenly. Rapid transit was a novel way of travelling, and whenever people wanted to go anywhere to the city that willingly paid ms extra price. But, fortunately for the surface lines, you the cost of to at for the how es and the materials used in getneed, and labor was in abandant supply at very low wages. The expenses of the roads were watched more passely than before, and the loss of presenters was off-

Since the first year of rapid frames, the business of the surface roads has been constantly improving. The away, and many persons who at first used them almost exclusively easy rate in them now when they are ne or when they have to travel a long distakes. The surface roads have related all their "short nders" and nearly all their midday travel. "In fact, the number of short riders has been very match increased on gogs reads because the population is larger stoce the has also aided the roads to some extent People spend to remoney in car fare now than they spent when trade was depressed. Mechanics, clerks and many other classes of people who for several years were unable to get constant employment, are meantly engaged in business, and they use the surface

stimulated in the surface lines a more vigitant regard for the comfort of passengers, while it has relieved them in part of the costly through travel. For the stock of the Sixth Avonue Company 150 is bid without bringing out any stock. This is said to be as high a figure as the stock ever reached. For over two years the company paid no each dividends, the last one previous to October, less, having been benefited by low prices. I do not think we have suffered meanly so much as most of the other roads, People have more money mow that they had a few years ago, and they spend more for car fate. More people go to the stores in Broadway, and they use our cars to go from one to the other. Then a great many people are employed now who were out of work in this years prior to the construction of the elevated roads. This is particularly noticeable in these lines which run tarough the poorer parts of the city. I have noticed it in our Seventia-ave. line. We have a great many possengers by that line who cannot afford to pay 10 cents fore."

A TALK WITH GRADER 1. 100 per cent, which it has been redeeming. A dividend was made on October 1, but the amount of it has been It is said by persons familiar with the road that it could lift his lims had suffered much on account of the elevated Lept secret by the stockholders, who are few in number. not have been less than 10 per cent. Broadway and Tailroads, he replied: Seventh Avenue stock is quoted at about 110 bit-a price never before reached. The average price of this Take the report of the Eighth Avenue Line the year company is said to be paying dividends of 12 per cent. Taind Street stock at 125 to 140 with dividends

EXPLANATIONS FROM THE MANAGERS. Notwithstanding these facts, the officers of the street lines, with few exceptions, say that their business has admit that their traffic has been increased this year, but complain that their running expenses have also increased. They explain the high quotations for the stocks by saying that even with reduced earnings an investment in street railroad stoel is very profitable. Money is plentiful now, the rate of interest in this State has been reduced and it is very difficult to get more than 5 per cent on an ordinary investment. Government bonds only pay 4 or 412 per cent, while a dividend of at least 7 or 8 per cent is to be declared on street radiroud stock. They admit con eraily that their declared dividends have not been reduest. Some say that they have been able to keep up the dividends on account of the low prices of materials in the last few years, while others assert that the dividends have not been carned, but that the surplus has

been used. The lines most affected, of course, are those that run directly under the elevated structures. The Second and Third Avenue lines are covered throughout their whole length by the clevated railroads, and they have los nearly all their travel from Harlem to the central as lower part of the city. The Sixth-ave, horse cars als are under an elevated road, and that line has suffered more than the Broadway line, which only runs beneat. the elevated road for a short distance on West Broad way. The Tenth-ave. or Bett Line and all th cross-town lines have gained business on account of carrying passengers to stations on the elevated rai reads. The Eighth Avenue Line does not run under any elevated road except at the extreme upper and of th avenue and a short distance in West Breadway. Many of its old passengers, nowever, are attracted to the ele Valed station in Fifty-third st., where the Sixth Avenue Line crosses Eighth-ave. The Ninth Avenue Line i under an elevated road throughout its entire length.

EEPORTS FROM SECOND AND THIRD AVENUES. The officers of the principal surface roads wer tisited a few days ago and asked how the elevated rationeds were affecting their business One of the officers of the Second Avenue Line said that It was a mistake to suppose that the elevated roads had not very materially injured the business of the surface bass. The company was running about the same num ber of cars as before, but many were now empty, while they were formerly filled. The road had been benefited somewhat by reduced cost of supplies and labor, but not enough to make up for the great loss of truffic. A though the "long riders" did not pay the company as Well as "short riders," yet the cars were running just the same. "And," he added, "empty cars do not pay as well as those filled with passengers."

Arthur, treasurer of the Third Avenue Line, said

C.S. Arthur, treasurer of the Third Avenue Line, sold:

We have lost a great deal of trade, and our business
has suffered accordingly. The first year the elevated
bads were started we lost very many passengers. We
have regained many in the last year or two, but not
hearly so many as we lost. Reduced prices for supplies
and labor were favorable to us, but this year everything
has gone up. In 1870 prices were low, but
our bet earnings were lar below what they were before
the elevated railroads injured us. This year the earnheavill be atill less. We gave stablemen hast year
so 75 a week, now they receive \$10; we paid 45 cents
by I hundred for hay, now we are charged \$110; and
lon and other things used in repairing the roads have
hast year the receipts fell of 26 per cent from what they
were before the elevated roads started. In two years
led dividends have decreased fully one-bind."

"How do you account for the fact that the stock is as
light as year; high as ever !" railroad stock pays better than any ordinary

investment. It is hard to get more than five per cent for it vested money and a well-managed surface road will investment. It is hard to get more than five per cent to a vested money and a well-managed surface road will tay more than that. The favor in which our stock is held is no argument to show that we are making as much money as we were making a few years ago. It is not so, We run a great many empty cars now, which were a ways crowded before the elevated roads began. At the annual meeting, held a few days ago, the quarterly dividend of the per cent was declared, making twenty per cent per year, and the net profits for the year were announced as \$400,000.

CONDITION OF THE VANDERBILT SURFACE ROAD. George F. Bonney, general manager of the Fourth and Madison Avenue Line, said: "We suffered a good deal at first from the elevated roads. We lost a great many passengers who came down by the trains at the Gran-Central Depot. But since then we have been picking up gradually, and I think we carry now very nearly as many passengers as formerly. We have gained a great many in Madison-ave, and have now more there than we had before. The population in that section has in-creased, and that has brought us business. We have been favored by the low prices of feed and other articles, and by economy have managed to make up in a great measure for what travel we lest. I don't think there is much difference between our earnings now and those of the years prior to the running of the elevated roads."

THE STATE OF AFFAIRS IN SIXTH AVENUE. Theren E. Butler, president of the Sixth Avenue L ne said: "There is certainly a very great difference in ou business on account of the elevated roads. We have ost the great bulk of the people whom we formerly car ried to and from business. The cars are run just the same and they are almost empty new where they formerly were crowded. Many people have the false notion that we can oner by accommodating our time-table to the number passengers we carry. We have to run cars hist as too as before we lost the travel. People will not wait to long for a car, and if we do not run our cars fre-cently it will soon become known, and we will lose it will seen become known, and we will lose ossengers. The secule will go where the cars are the more frequency. Well, we have to run as meny asy have to make as many trips, we have to use to horse, and they can as much feed, and we have long as many men as before the circuated read see gots from its. Therefore you see it is a clear so many passengers. Of course, we have economs some wars, and have saved some moner, we pieced some one-horse cars on the roads. we saved us money, and we have also profited duced prices, but the cost of articles is now dividend did the road pay before the elevated

railroad was started!"
"About ten per cent, I think."
"About ten per cent, I think."
"What dividends have you declared since the elevated railroad has been running."
"We haven't declared any; we have been paying our debts. This year a dividend of about ten per cent will

ared." w can you pay the same dividend now as you did the elecated railroad took so much travel from

on fee.

Because in reality we have been feeding our horses is year for nothing. About a year ago I bought a call quantity of feed because I considered it was at a vertex. The expose was charged to have year's as one and we have paid almost nothing for feel yet cause the supply is not yet exhausted. That several here our expenses are consequently our carnings will arresport.

"Vell, that only shows that it is a good investment.
We don't coim that we are losing money, but only state that the elevated roads have taken from us a great many passengers and consequently money. We manage though to make a good profit on the invested money. In 1877, before the roads were started we carried over 16,000,000 passengers; in 1878, the number dropped to about 13,000,000, and this year it may possibly reach 14,000,000, although that may be a high estimate."

THE BROADWAY LINE PROSPEROUS. James W. Feshay, president of the Broadway and eventh Avenue lines, said: "Street railroad stock is quoted at bign figures because it is hard a better paying hevestment. ads are here in the city right under the eyes of those the invest their money and who are pretty sure to get 7 or 8 per cost. The elevated lines have injured the bus ess of probably all the roads, but I think many of them reptcking up again. I know we are regaining our of Brokets who dear in the stocks of the street railrand tempines sy that these securities have rarely reached so high floates as they are now quoted at the principal exception is he stock of the Third Avenue Line, but for that 190 is hid, which is not far below the highest point it ever touched. Dividends amounting to 20 per cent have been secured out of the carminus of the hast year, and by dealers in such stocks the commany is said to be in a better condition than for several years. The expenses of this as well as other lines have been reduced without interfering with the accommodation of the public. The revelyg of the clevated railroads has simulated in the surface lines a more vicinal regard.

George Law, president of the Eighth and Ninth Avenue Lanes, was found in his office in Fifth-ave. When asked

" Of course they have, the same as all other lines.

efore for that we will be able to pay any divi-year. When we foot up our books it may dend this year. When we foot up our books it may show that we can't."

Well, your slock is quoted as high as ever it was and there is none of it for sale. How do you account for

that!" "Yes, there is some of it for sale, and you can't tell anything about the quotations. But I know yet that the elevated railroads always continue as they are now. When a railroad started it is always expected that to is rained a scarted it is always expected that for first few years the expenses will be low. Everyth new them, but in a few years the road begins to out. A great deal of money is required to rejective read, and it is going to cost much more it the elevated roads in repair. When the owners clevated roads begin to spend their money in that the future of the roads can be better determined." THE BELT LINE PLOURISHING.

E. H. Garrison, assistant-treasurer of the Tenth Av-Belt, Line, said that the travel on that rose was as heavy now as at any time before the elevated road were started. The travel fell off at first, but as soon as lusiness began to revive the number of passen-gers increased. They carried a great many passen-gers to the elevated railroad statons in Futy nights. He thought the road was paving as well now as ever it was

## ONCE A DESERTER ALWAYS A DESERTER.

Notice of appeal has been served on the Clerk of the United States District Court in the malter of the decision by Judge Choate in the case of Thomas Davison, a deserter from the United States Army. Dav son deserted while on furlough in February, 1872, and was arrested on October 21, 1880. He had lived since his desertion to this city, and the military authorities had taken no proceedings against him. Judge Choate in his decision said;

" It is certainly a startling proposition that there is no imitation at all upon prosecutions for the offence of desertion; that one who has once been a deserter is "ascetic and narrow-minded," or even " stupid but object during the woole of his natural life to b brought before a military court and tried and punished for this offence, even in extreme old age. Yet this is seriously contended by the learned counsel for the respendent. The statu'e does not require, nor, in my opinion, admit of, so strict and narrow a construction The 'absence' intended in the arricle of war is such an absence as interposes an impediment to the bringing of the offender to trial and puni-huent. It means also see from the jurisdiction of the military courts; that is, absence from the funced states. Uson the undisputed facts there was penther absence or other innedment within the meaning of the stands. The prisoner has at all times been within the jurisdiction and amenable to justice if the charactagatest nines run. Tareforche is entitled to his discharge. On the decision the prisoner was discharged from contribution.

time. Therefore he is existed to an observation of the prisoner was discharged from fort Columbus. The appeal is taken at the firstance of the secretary of War. It will first be heard befor Judge Blatchford, in the United States Circuit Court and if it should not be satisfied there, will be carried to the United States.

ASKING HOW THE MONEY MAY BE SPENT

F. A. Conkling, as receiver of the Ætna e surance Company of New-York, which became uso vent nearly ten years ago, appeared before Judge Lar remore, in Chambers of the Court of Common Pieus, yes terday, for instructions as to the disposition of the money remaining in his hands after the paymout of the dividends declared. In his affidavit Mr. Conklair states that he was appointed receiver October 16, 1871; that on February 26, 1872, he declared a dividend of 40 per cent; on December 22, 1873, one of 8 per cent, and cent; on December 15, 1876, another of 2 per cent. The testimony on the accounting of the receiver has been take, before a referrer and was complished had week. The receiver still has \$3,455.25, and wanted anthority projectly to dispose of it in paying the expenses of the accounting and the fees of the lawyers. Judge Larremois sent this question to Charles B. Alexander as refered to pass upon and report.

## FATAL QUARKEL IN KENTUCKT.

PEMBROKE, Ky., Nov. 27.-Colonel M. D. Brown, a weil-known citizen of this town, and a mem ber of the last Legislature of Kentucke, was shot and instantly killed last night by Cassins Wilkins, a clerk in a livery stable. The shooting was the result of a quarrel about the care Wilkins gave to Brown's horses. IRISH CONVENT LIFE.

A TALK WITH THE NUN OF KENMARE. THE LIFE AND WORK OF SISTER MARY FRANCES CLARE-WHY YOUNG WOMEN ENTER CONVENTS -THE DAULY BUTTINE OF A NUN'S LIFE-INTER-VIEWING THE NUN OF KENMARE.

FROM THE SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE DUB IN, Aug. 30 .- The most famous Irish lady of our day, and the most ramous Irish nun since the time of St. Bridget, is Sister Mary Frances Clare, of the Convent of Kenmare, in the County Kerry In religion she is called Sister Frances; in literature she still retains her family name of Cusask; but in the hearts and the homes of the Irish race, in every clime and country, she is known only and bonored and beloved as "the Nun of Kenmare, No woman in Irish history was ever so widely known during her own lifetime; and no Irish nun during her own litetime, ever before wielded an influence so beneficent and widespread. Her books, both devotional and historical, have a larger circulation than the books of any other Catholic author now living. The Nun has written fifty or sixty books, devotional, biographical, and historical; and they enjoy a high reputation among scholars as well as the people. Catholic critics and students, from the Pope down, have spoken in terms of great admiration of these books, and eminent Protestant writers have been equally laudatory. Her chief historical books are a History of Ireland, a History of Cork, a History of Kerrylarge octavo volumes. And her principal biographical books are lives of O'Connell, Father Matthew, St. Patrick, St. Bridget and St. Columba -each, also, an elaborate study. Her devotional books are very numerous and form an exclusively or rather distinctively Catholic library. More than half a million of copies of these books have been sold. She has edited the only complete edition of O'Connell's speeches. She has contributed hundreds of essays to periodical literature, and never a week passes in which letters from her pen do not appear in newspapers of England, the United States, or Australia.

Now, a woman who has written so much and so well is entitled to the gratitude of her coreligionists and fellow-countrymen; and equally from both, for she has been no less a Catholic than an Irishwoman, and she has rendered services equally brilliant to her native land and her adopted faith. But her literary labors have hardly formed the chief of her claims to the gratitude of the Irish. Although for seventeen years she has never been outside of the walls that inclose the convent garden, she has aroused the sympathies of the benevo lent in every land for the victims of tamine and oppression throughout Ireland, and for many years the convent and the poor around the Convent of Kenmare have been largely supported by her in-

The Nun of Kenmare comes from an old Protestant family that for some 500 or 600 years has produced people of note in every generation. As Opneha-Goget thee to a numbery, I have just been long ago as in Queen Elizabeth's time there was a Lord Chancellor Cusack. It was an Anglo-frish family, and many of its members held high admin istrative positions under the government of "the Pale." Miss Cusnek was educated as a Protestant -in the Caurch of England-and for five years of her youth she was a member of one of the Protestant sisternoods. Shortly afterwards she joined the Catholic Church, and became a non of the order of Poet Clares. This order was established in Italy in 1212, and was introduced into Ireland in 1625 It is an austere order in Italy; the devotions of the in Ireland, as there were no other orders established at the time, the rigors of the original rules were suspended in order that the sisterhood might devote their time to works of charity. The Convent of Kenmare was founded in 1861, by Miss Cusack and six other nuns. A GLIMPSE OF CONVENT LIFE.

When, on my return to Ireland, I received a corscribe life in a convent, and Kenmare is the most famous convent in Ireland. The convent adjoins the church-a splendid building for so small a town, and a monument to the energy of the old Archdeacon O'Sullivan, of whose contests with the land-agents I wrote in a previous letter. The convent is built in the Elizabethan style, and stands in a large and beautiful garden. The surrounding scenery is as grand as the scene inside of the walls is lovely, for it is the most beautiful parish of the most beautiful county of the south of Ireland.

eved, blonde, the very embodiment of robust and vivacious health, with such a cheery and hearty welcome in her voice and manner that her " welcome to Ireland " sounded rather like the utterance of a nation's hospitality than an individual salutation. And beside her stood a little woman, with delicate and refined features, and a pale and sweet face; with signs of the weariness that physical suffering leaves behind it, but without a single trace of sadnese; yet a face that would have looked sad but for the merry beaming of her bright and keen brown eyes. They were clad in the habit of their order-a deep black serge dress, with a white coif on their head and breasts, and the long black ceil. There were heavy white cords around their waists and reseries hanging from them. The welome of the Nun was as cordial as the welcome of the Reverend Mother, and I visited the convent often enough to know that it was as sincere as it

was generous. There are twenty-two nuns in the Convent of Kenmare. I became well acquainted with most of nem, and I was greatly disappointed with them For a brighter, a more intelligent, a better edu cated, or a happier group of women I have never met anywhere before. They answer to none of the descriptions that I lumbered up my mind with in my early youth; and as I had only seen nuns since then on dress parade, so to speak-in public and on duty-I had never once questioned the veracity of these pre-Kenmare-ite recor is. For these Kenmare nuns were so uncivil to my teachers as to refuse to have been crossed in love, or to be homely, or to b good's for they are witty and merry, and several of them are handsome women, and not one of them

But I am keeping the Reverend Mother and the Nun of Kenmare standing all this while!

INTERVIEWING A NUN. The Nun of Kenmare is in delicate health. I had dozen interviews with her. I obtained from her at these interviews this account of life in an Irish convent, and I shall give it in her own words. She said she was perfectly willing to answer any ques tion I would ask, and would take no offence at the

nost sceptical questions. "Well, then, Sister Frances, what induces vonne girls to crush out every instinct of womanhood-to abjure the prospect of love and motherhood-and shut themselves up within the walls of a convent I'

The good Nun's eyes twinkled with humor as I asked this rather brusque question. She laughed and said: "I know that your Protestant notion is that we nuns entered convents because we were crossed in love, or have had some great trial. But indeed it is a wrong idea. I know the history of every nun in this convent, and in not one case had ove or sorrow anything to do with their adoption of a religious life. Excepting one-and she has never regretted it.

"Why, a convent would be a tearful place to live in," continued the Nun, " if all the inmates we E unhappy, disappointed, soured women. A great mary nens are girls who have been educated in convents, and you know girls are very sharp, and you may be quite sure they would not want to enter a convent if they saw, when they were growing up there, that the nuns had been unhappy or soured or discontented. I know the general Protestant theory is that nuns shut themselves up and are of no use to anyone; but a little thought would show how absurd this is. Why, their whole time is occupied in being of use to every one, and surely, if they like that kind of life-as it is for the

public good-every one should be satisfied." " Well, Sister Frances," I said, "you've answered

Catholic theory-why do Catholic girls become

nuns !" "Well," teplied the Nun. "we Catholics have a word to express this. We call it a vecation when any young lady wishes to enter a convent. I need not tell you that vocation means a 'call,' and the Catholic opinion is that Almighty God g ves certain persons a call-or vocation-or des re-to live this particular kind of life. Obviously, if the

call is from God, it would be sinful not to follow it. "An old Cacholic lady at the hotel," I said, "told me she had two daughters who were nuns. and that she wished every one of her daughters had been nuns. Is this a common sentiment among the Catholic mothers !"

"Is is common," replied the Nun, "but not universal. Catholics often object to their children being priests or nons because they do not like to part with them, or because they have plans for their worldly advancement. But it is quite clear that no Catholic parent can conscientiously refuse leave to a child to enter a convent or to become a priest. The great principle of the Catholic faith is that God should be first in everything, that His service should come before the service of the world. Indeed this is simply the teaching of the Bible-Indeed this is simply the teaching of the Bible Seek re first the kingdom of God and his right-

"What is the Catholic answer, then," I asked. "to the argument I remember hearing advanced when I was a boy, that it is contrary to the teaching of the Bible to be a priest or nun!"

"If Protestants," said the Nun, "would study the Bible mote and not take a text here and a text there, they would not think so. Our blessed Lord says that He will reward us even if we do such a

says that He will reward us even if we do such a trifling act of charity as to give a cup of coid water to a thirsty man, and He tells us that our doing or not doing works of charity will be the very ground on which He will indee us at the last day. So, clearly, it cannot be contrary to Scripture for us to give our whole time to works of charity, and certainly it is a very great advantage to other people. If a lady enters a convent and gives up her whole time to nursing the sick and teaching the poor, clearly the public gain by her doing so. The only person who can less or suder any inconvenience is

clearly the public gain by her doing so. The only person who can lose or suder any inconvenience is herself. How often we hear men praised for hiving sacrificed themselves for their country. May we not claim a little praise, too, for sacrificing ourselves for tool's post and little children ?"

"How are convents supported. Sister Frances?"

"In two ways," said the Nun of Kenmare, Every young lady who enters a convent brings, as a general rule, some means with her, generally about \$500. The interest on that money supports her as we live in a very plain way. In most convents there are pupils who pay for their education, and their fees help to support it. We here in Kenmare have none of these resources, occauses the people are so poor that they can pay nothing for their education, and we are in too remote a place to take young ladies. The misfortunes of the last few years have left few young ladies with any ferture. So, for several years past, we have not been able to take any of the young ladies who wanted to come here, as we have no means of supporting them. This is a gent loss to the poor here, as we want five or six young nons to help in the large school."

DOILY LIFE OF THE NUNS. Now, Sister Frances," I interrupted, "ever since I read in Shakespeare the advice Hamlet gives to

dying, so to speak, to know the daily routine of a nun's life. Will you tell me ?" I inferred from the Nun's laugh that I was not

using the established fermula of speech, but I frankly admitted I was a novice, and the good nun

"Oh, yes. The nuns rise at 5 in the morning. Each nun who is able to do so, takes it in turn to call all the rest. Indeed and has to get up before 5, as it takes nearly half an hour to call all the Sisters and open the doors. Every nun is in the church at 6 o'clock, and then we have prayers for an hour, which helps us nuns there are five or six hours long every day; but | to do God's work through the day and gives us good thoughts of Heaven and holy things. At half-past 7 we have mass. At half past 8 we have breakfast, and, as we live as much as possible like the poor people, we use only bread and tea for breakfast. At dinner we have meat, except on fast days, which, you know, are pretty frequent. If the Sisters choose, they take some bread and cocoa in the middle of the day, and I assure you they need it after dial invitation to visit the Convent of Kenmare, I | so many hours teaching. The Sisters all teach in did not hesitate to accept it. I had wanted to de- the schools. They go to them at 9 o'clock, and are on duty until 3. Some of the Sisters are only half an hour out of the school during this time.

"We dine at 3:30. We do nearly all our own work-make our own beds and wash our plates and dishes. At 4:30 we all meet together to enjoy ourselves for an hour and talk over the events of the day. This is what we call recreation, and I can assure you we enjoy ourselves. If those who think a convent a gloomy place and a nun's life an unhappy one, could come to a convent recration for a few days they would soon be undeceived.

our good American friends. Protestants as well as Catholics. We go to our rooms-or cells as we call them-at half-past 9, and most of the nuns are

I don't remember what question it was I asked here, but my notes show that the Nun said in re-

No. a nun's life is not monotonous. People who " No. a fine's file is not monotonous. Feeple was know nothing about it are very apt to think it is and that we must get very tired of doing the same thing every day. They forget that people in the world do the same thing every day! Why, your 'school-ma'ams' have to go on year after year teaching the same things; and your professors even in your highest calleges, do the same thing and your great myenter and master mind. W. E. i. even in your highest colleges, do the same thin and your great inventor and master-mind, Mr. Ed-son, even he must do the same kind of thing da after day. No, sir, our life i not monotonous. I has its own joys and its own gerrows—its own plea-sures and its own anxieties—its desires and project —all allouding sufficient variate. sures and its own auxieties—its desires and projects—all affording sufficient variety. And then our interest in our work is indeed very great. I can assure you we often wish the day was thirty-six hours long instead of twenty-four. You can hardly realize the amount of business to be done besides the actual teaching. There is the planning and arranging for the inture of so many children. Then the poor people come to us for advice and often for temporal help, which we cannot always give; although, thanks to my generous American friends, we have been able to do a good deal this year. You must remember that in the rural districts of Ireliand the poor have no one to look up to but the priests and naus. I suppose that in all this world there is not another so utterly destinite race."

"You don't have schools on Sundays."

"No" said the Num. "ou Sundays and on holidays

there is not another so filterly resultance.

"You don't have schools on Sundays."

"No" said the Nun. "on Sundays and on holiday we have more time, and then we look forward to on long holiday in Heaven—where there will be no distress, and no famine years, and—God forgive me! was going to say, no landlerds!—but let us hop that they do not know all the evil of which the are the cause, not always by what they do, but by the latter do not do far those who are dependent. what they do not do for those who are depended on them. JAMES KEDPATH.

## NEWPORT IN NOVEMBER.

NEWPORT, R. I., Nov. 27.-The sewerage of the city and the leasing of a sile on the beach for a hote are attracting considerable attention just new. During the week public hearings have been had in regard to both these que Bons, and it is probable that the comm nity has been considerably enlightened. It is not pro-able, however, that the city will so far jeopardize it interests us a cottage city by waiving any of at the beach for any other purpose than that of bathing ned it is sufe to predict that no hotel will be erected on that highly prized spot. The adoption of a syst matic plan of sewerage is now a feregone conclusion and Mrs. Philip Caswell, jr., will spend the winter in Fiorida.

Mrs. J. Hurbut and Mr. John Carey, ic., both of New York, have vuented their cottages for the season. Mr. and Mrs. George Peabods Wetmore will leave here for New-York, on route for Europe, the latter part of the present week.

Mr. W. T. Richards, the well-gnown artist, of Phila delphia, has just vacated his cottage for the season.

delphia, has just varated his contage for the season.

Three well-known summer residents have died during the week, viz. Mr. Joe: Worfe, Mr. Herman Le Roy Jou's and Mr. D. H. Barciay, all of New York.

The Rev. C. H. Malcolm, D. D., has accepted a call as a servant to Bishop Lay, of Maryland. He will enter up in his new outes at his new scatton at once.

The citie of the city will begin their results winter as no entertainments on Tuesday evening next. It is now an assumed fact that a first-class clare house is to get at the castas.

F. M. Kamsay, in command at the torpedo a this histor, hits returned from Washington

on in the disease of the content in the content in the content in the content of Mr. Augustin Heard, of New-York, has arrived here

"Which do you like best, your father or your mother?" inquired a visitor of fittle chalor dist.
"Oh, I likes matthe best, she spanks me with the soft side of her hand; pu takes a shingle."

ORE DEPOSITS IN FRYER HILL. EXCITEMENT ATTENDING THEIR DISCOVERY -BROKEN AND IRREGULAR FORMS OF THE VEINS -HOW PROSPECTORS WERE R CHIVED-THE

PROM A STAFF CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE. LEADVILLE, Col., Sept. 12.-The silver-lead deposits found in Fryer Hill in the spring of 1878 were in many respects the most remarkable ever discovered on this continent. They may almost be said to have been stumbled upon by accident; and when they were reached they lay so near the surface, were so easily mined and transported to the reduction works, and yielded so rightly in silver and lead at a minimum cost for treatment, all things combined to make their rapid removal and conversion into bullion possible. In fact, in no other mining district which I ever visited has Nature yielded up her treasures of the precious metals with so free a hand, and now that she seems to have been stripped of her wealth, and little but the shell which inclosed the kernel appears to remain, it is possible for the first time to study intelligently the nature of these wonderful deposits, and to form an opinion of what may be expected in the future of the mines that have already been opened in them. If I have to record disappointment and disaster, great expectations not realized, and great wealth upon paper vanished into thin air, it is not because there were not bonanzas on Fryer Hill, but because the drill and grant-powder cartridge, the pick and spade, those best of geologists, have proved that greedy mine-owners and speculators demanded more than they had any right to expect, and a confiding public was made to believe that the laws of nature had been reversed when these wonderful ore bodies were placed in the bowels of Fryer Hell.

### THE MINES IN PRYSH HILL.

The Little Pittsburg, Chrysolite, Little Chief, Lee mines, and other claims owned by the same and northeast of Leadville, and between been taken in the last two years would be entirely ground of the Lettle Pittsburg Company. inclosed by the boundaries of a strip of ground about 1,500 feet long and 500 feet wide. This is Fryer 700 feet and its width 250 feet, but, as

of discovery on Fryer Hill was still in progress in that has ever been discovered in either the Little the midst of an intense excitement. The Little Pittsburg Little Chief, Chrysolite, Amic or Climax Plassburg property had been fixed up to show one of the largest bodies of ore " in sight " ever exposed; Chrysolite, Carboniferous and other neighboring the Dunkin and the Matchless have some relation to claims, and it was popularly believed that an immense stratum of ore must undertie the entire bill, though I shall write more at lever's about the presand that it was certain to be struck in every sanfa ent condition of all of these menta, I may say here that was sunk deep enough to reach it. People sup- that the only ore known in the Little Pittsburg posed at that time that there were at Leadville and comprises small bodies that were left in the haste in Fryer Hill veritable "blanket veins," that is, with which the mine was cleaned out a few months strata of ore extending in every direction, and mintog claims were valued almost as much by the area of ground they covered as by the character and little possess work. The Little Chief is entirely A prospect hole that had ore in the bottom was, of cerned. The Chrysolite has reduced its reserves had none; but there was always a ready market | doing will get out of debt by the e 1 of this month. for the latter at a price that would only have been fair if it had been a bonanza.

Now everything is changed. It has been learned by expensive experience that the ore deposits of are not mexhaustible; and while many people still cling to the hope that new bodies may yet be found somewhere in the unexplored ground, the discouraging fact stares the owners of the properties on Fryer Hill in the face that no such discoveries have yet been made, and that every day a portion of the remaining reserves of ore is taken out, thus reducing the actual amount there is in sight.

LOCATION OF THE ORD SHUTES.

Omitting for the present the ore bodies in the Robert E. Lee, Matchless and Dunkin mines, the wealth of Fryer Hill was in the Little Chief, Little Pittsburg, Chrysolite, Amie and Clumax mines, and lay in two ore shutes whose general direction was northeast and southwest, and whose houndaties have now been pretty well determined. The price never before reached. The average price of this special forms and the company of the south of the convent door I was met by the Reverend to the convent do south state, which was the larger, began in the gether for recreation. At 8 o' clock we go to the the Little Chief line, and extended across the for-Little Pittsburg Company. It was this ore which, having been divided up into blocks fifty feet square by means of drifts and crossents, was left standing for the inspection of the gentlemen who came here in May of last year to buy the property. It was from 150 to 175 feet wide, and extended almost all the way across the New Discovery claim, varying from a foot or two to twenty or twenty-five feet in thickness. I suppose that its

average thickness was five or six feet. In the Little Chief mine, the south shute of ore was divided horizontally by a barren streak of porphyry rock, which was about 40 feet thick. In the early working of the mine the upper of these divisions was followed on its course over the hill or hog-back of porphyry, while nothing was known of the existence of the lower one. It was heaviest on the west side of the Little Chief claim, because thinner and thinner as it climbed the purphyry dike, entirely disappeared for a time, on the east side, but began again near the Little Pittsburg line. In the latter it seemed to grow weaker, and to be shattered and divided up and spread out into many smaller shutes like a fish-tail. In this form it entered the Amie and extended through into the Chmax mine. The second or lower part of the south shute which

ay in the Little Chief mine, about forty feet below the branch that was first worked out, was discovered in March last under the management of Mr. George Daly. It extended in a strong, wetl-defined bedy about to the centre of the Little Chief clasm, and there it was cut off very suddenly by a band of barren from ore; no continuation of it has ever been found. Tors lower branch of the south shute yielded \$300,000 worth of ore.

## ABRUPTLY ENDING ORE VEINS.

It is one of the peculiarities of the Fryer Hill ore deposits that they begin and end in the most unexpected ways. Sometimes a drift which has been run a long distance in barren perphyry, er iron ore, suddenly and almost without warning breaks out into a rich body of silver and lead, and the latter, at the very time when it looks strongest and appears as though it might extend for a mile, is cut off, almost without warning, by the interposition of some dike of worthless rock. All the great mistakes that have been made by experts in their reports on the mines of Fryer Hill have been caused by fatlures to allow for such contingencies. Distinguished mining engineers have gone under ground, seen many drifts and crossents which showed large bodies of ere in their faces, and they have assumed that the ore extended all the way from one to the other. while when the intervening block came to be removed, a large part of it was found to consist of waste or of ore of too low a grade for profitable

The south ore shute of Freer Hill, which I have been describing, had a maximum width of about 175 test, and its length, east and west, exclusive of the small shutes into which it was divided in the Amie and Climax mines, was about 600 feet. I must not be understood as asserting that there was one continuous and solid body of ore in that shute of the dimensions here given. Much of the space was filled up with waste rock, iron ore, porphyry and quartzit; about which the ore lay; but, for the entire distance, the greater part of the ground yielded richly. A map of the underground workings looks like the plan of an irregularly haid out city. The drifts and crosscuts represent the streets, and the spaces between them often the barren squares on which buildings are to be erected. As soon as any of the ground is stoped out, that is, the ore re- back to the committee, who had the matter in charge, moved from it, the manager indicates it on the man | with power to set as they think best.

the Protestant theory, but you have not stated the | LEADVILLE AND ITS MINES. | by a color. In some portions of the south passage-ways are all colored - they were originally filled with ere which has been taken out. In other parts the colored ground is irregular in shape, showing that the ore extended over only a PROBABLE FUTURE OF THE FRYER SILL MINES. | part of the block, while there are also large areas which remain white on the map, no ore ever having been found in them.

MINES IN THE NORTH SHUTE. The north ore shute of Fryer Hill began in the Vulture claim, belonging to the Carysolite Company, about 450 feet west of the Little Chief mine, and extended in a northeast direction. The first 150 feet of it in the Vulture and Chrysolite was not remarkably rich, but after that it opened up in the Chrysolite ground and made one of the largest and most valuable bodies of ore ever discovered in this district. Over an area of 150 feet long, east and west, and sixty feet wide, north and south, the ore was no less than forty feet thick, and from this ground was taken the ore that enabled the Chrysolite to pay its \$2 dividends.

As this north shute approached the Little Chief line the ore body became throner, until at the point where it left the Chry solite it had risen nearer to the surface than in the Chrysolite bounts; and was only about twelve feet thick. Soon after entering the Little Chief ground, the hanging wall or roof began to take an upward slope and the footwall a downward one, thus causing the ore body to recrease in thickness with great rapidity, so that, at a distance of only rifty feet from the west line of the Little Chief claim, there was a solid body of excellent ore cutitytwo feet from top to be storn. This was at a point seventy feet in m No. 3 short of the Larrie Chief. I doubt if any other such moss of pay rock has ever been found in Colorado. On the south side, this remarkable body of ore came squarely up against a wall of barren rock which cut it of in that direction. To the northeast it pitched off, rapidly growing thinner and thinner, so that at a point only tifty Amie, Matculess, Dunkin, Chimax and Robert E. | feet northeast from where the ore was cighty-two feet thick it was reduced to only four toet, and even companies, are all situated on the smallest of the that was so treacherous, broken, wavy and irregline of feet hills which lie to the east plan that 60 per cent of it was waste. The general form of this part of the morth ere shute was lenticthe city and the Mosquito range of mount uing. It was about 100 feet food, to live feet thick tains. The mineral belt, bounded on the strike southwest end and four feet thick on the north by Big Evans Gulch and on the northeast, From those points a grew talkler until Stray Horse Grich, is barely in the middle it was eights lwa feat from roof to two-thirds of a mile square, and the ore-shate from theor. The north shate pine of our near the line which at least \$12,000,000 of silver and lead has that separates the Little Coor from the Dives

The entire length of the worth shute was about in the south shute, very much of this ground was When I visited Leadville in May, 1870, the work | barren and never paid for working. All of the ore mines has formed a part of one or the other of the two shates which I have described, and it is proba-"mineral" had been found in the Little Chief, ble that the deposits found in the Robert E. Lee, or connection with one or the order of them. Alquantity of ore which they were known to contain. Changed so far as any known reserves are concourse, considered to be worth more than one that enormously during the past few weeks, but by so This company owns some ground that neight to be explored, and it is probable that it still has enough ore left to pay for prospecting work for many months if no attempt is made to pay dividends. Fryer Hill, wenderful as they have been in extent. The Amie and Climax seem still to contain considerable bodies of ore, and I should think the former would be able to pay at least one or two more divideads. I did not go under ground in the Climax. Z. L. W.

THE TRAFFIC IN DRIFT FEUITS.

INCREASING DEMAND FOR EXPORT—PRENCH BRANDY FROM DRIED APPLESHOW THE FRUIT IS PRE-PARED.

The perishable nature of all kinds of fruit has led to the employment of many methods for its preservation, the most primitive of which is probably that of drying. Although recent improvements in canning processes have created an increased demand for cannet truits, the market for the dried artiele is brisk every year. Many commercial firms in this city deal almost exclusively in dried fruits, or year a large demand for export to foreign countries. Dealers also do a large trade with the Western States and Territories. In many of these, especially the later settled districts, farmers have not had time to grow orchards as yet, and so must buy their fruit, both fresh and preserved. Dried fruit is also much used in the mining regions, being easily transported; and the miner must often take his choice between dried-apple pie or none at all. Dried peaches, berries, plums and cherries find a

good market in the Western States, and are made into pies, puddings and sauce. Few of these smaller fruits are exported, the foreign demand being chiefly for apples. Of these there were exported in October of the present year 1,853,044 pounds, and nechoser of the present year 1,855,594 pounds, and in the first ten months of the year 4,499,156 nounds. The expert trade has increased largely of late, as will be seen by the record of 1874, when my 1,292,792 pounds were exported, in 1876 the exports rise to 6,900,536 pounds, and last year, when the apple crop was much less than the present year, there were exported 5,895,236 pounds. France, Germany, Belgaum and England are all using more direct apples this year than usual. This is the result of the general failure of the apple crop in those countries, and also of the manually low prices in this country. "Evaporated" fruit, which last year brought from 7 to 9 cents, now brunes only from 4½ to 5½ cents.

On account of the general failure of the grape crop as well as the apple crop in that country are using large quantities of dried apples for the manufacture of brandy. The common grades of apples are preferred for this purpose, especially Southern fruit, which is said to yield 10 per cent more alcohol man ordinary fruit. An import dury of 4g cent a point with the levied on dried apples in France after January 1. Praylously dried apples in France after January 1. Praylously dried apples in France after January 2. Praylously dried apples in France after January 2. Praylously dried apples in France after January 3 seek tends to keep the market firm, and dealers are generally considered from the grade to the considered from and dealers are generally considered from the grade to good prices. The English toarket will take little except evaporated apples, and it is only within a few years that any laye been shipped in the first ten months of the year 4,499,156

keep the market firm, and dealers are generally consident of good prices. The Euglish market will take little except evaporated apples, and it is only within a few years that any have been shipped there; but the demand new is steadily increasing. For the German market fruit dried in quarters is preferred. "Sundried" apples are about the only kind shipped to Continental Europe.

The "evaporated" apples are dried very quickly by artifician heat in a carrently constructed apparatus. After being peeled, cared and sheed transversely into this rings the irinit is subjected to the itimes of sulphur, which causes the white color of the apple to be retained in drying. So effectually does this fungation arrest decay that quantities of the apple to be retained in drying. So effectually does this fungation arrest decay that quantities of the apple may be left several days before drying without injury. "Evaporated" apples are generally packed in wooden, boxes containing about fifty pounds. The common grades are packed in barrels.

All of the older States send more or less dried apples are the market. New York State takes the

In wooden boxes containing about hity pounds. The common grades are packed in barrels.

All of the older States send more or less dried appies to this market. New-York State Takes the lead, and Ohio and Indiana come next. Tennessee and other States in the Southwest also send large quantities. Dried peaches and blackberries come in large part from North Carolims. Peaches are also diried by the evaporating process, and there is some demand for these in the English market. Although there is a very large yield of appies this year, dealers say that there will not be a correspondingly large amount dried. The reasons given are that driers generally anticipated that large quantities would be dired and that prices in consequence would be low; accordingly they were afraid to engage in the business very largely. It is also stated that the cold weather coming so early in the season destroyed many apples that otherwise would have been dried.

## THINKING THEMSELVES INSULTED.

FALL RIVER, Mass., Nov. 26 .- The weavers' eeting to-night was attended by about 400. The foilowing resolution was possed :

lowing resolution was pessed:

Resolved. That the refusal of the manufacturers, collectively or individually, to recognize our secretary, the authorized representative of the weavers of this city, is contrary to all recognized business principles, and a direct ment to the weavers of this city, and wil, in future, be resented as such by the weavers of Fall River.

The question of the advance of wares was referred